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 NEWS  1           Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
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 NEWS  4  AUG 11   STN AnaVist workshops to be held in North America
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 NEWS  7  SEP 09   ACD predicted properties enhanced in REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY
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 NEWS  9  OCT 04   CA/CAplus-Canadian Intellectual Property Office (CIPO) added
                   to core patent offices
 NEWS 10  OCT 06   STN AnaVist workshops to be held in North America
 NEWS 11  OCT 13   New CAS Information Use Policies Effective October 17, 2005
 NEWS 12  OCT 17   STN(R) AnaVist(TM), Version 1.01, allows the export/download
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                   visualization tools
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 NEWS 15  OCT 27   EPFULL enhanced with additional content

 NEWS EXPRESS  JUNE 13 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.0, CURRENT
               MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP),
               AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 13 JUNE 2005

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:49:26 ON 09 NOV 2005

=> file .meeting
'EVENTLINE' IS NOT A VALID FILE NAME
Enter "HELP FILE NAMES" at an arrow prompt (=>) for a list of files
that are available.  If you have requested multiple files, you can
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specify a corrected file name or you can enter "IGNORE" to continue
accessing the remaining file names entered.
ENTER A FILE NAME OR (IGNORE):ignore
'MEDICONF' IS NOT A VALID FILE NAME
Enter "HELP FILE NAMES" at an arrow prompt (=>) for a list of files
that are available.  If you have requested multiple files, you can
specify a corrected file name or you can enter "IGNORE" to continue
accessing the remaining file names entered.
ENTER A FILE NAME OR (IGNORE):ignore
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                       0.21       0.21

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=> c-peptide and standard and (fluorescent or fluoresent)
L1             0 FILE AGRICOLA
L2             0 FILE BIOTECHNO
L3             0 FILE CONFSCI
L4             0 FILE HEALSAFE
L5             0 FILE IMSDRUGCONF
L6             0 FILE LIFESCI
L7             0 FILE PASCAL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L8             0 C-PEPTIDE AND STANDARD AND (FLUORESCENT OR FLUORESENT)

=> c-peptide and tracer
L9             2 FILE AGRICOLA
L10           21 FILE BIOTECHNO
L11            0 FILE CONFSCI
L12            0 FILE HEALSAFE
L13            0 FILE IMSDRUGCONF
L14            3 FILE LIFESCI
L15            9 FILE PASCAL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L16           35 C-PEPTIDE AND TRACER

=> l16 and  (FLUORESCENT OR FLUORESENT)
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L17 0 FILE AGRICOLA
L18 0 FILE BIOTECHNO
L19 0 FILE CONFSCI
L20 0 FILE HEALSAFE
L21 0 FILE IMSDRUGCONF
L22 1 FILE LIFESCI
L23 0 FILE PASCAL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L24 1 L16 AND (FLUORESCENT OR FLUORESENT)

=> d 124 ibib abs total

L24 ANSWER 1 OF 1 LIFESCI COPYRIGHT 2005 CSA on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 91:15963 LIFESCI
TITLE: Prodynorphin- and substance P-containing neurons project to the medial preoptic area in the male Syrian hamster brain.
AUTHOR: Neal, C.R.,Jr.; Newman, S.W.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Anat. and Cell Biol., Med. Sci. Build. II, Univ. Michigan Med. Sch., Ann Arbor, MI 48109-0616, USA
SOURCE: BRAIN RES., (1991) vol. 546, no. 1, pp. 119-131.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: N3
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB To determine if substance P- or prodynorphin-containing neurons of the medial nucleus of the amygdala and medial bed nucleus of the stria terminalis send projections to the medial preoptic area in the male Syrian hamster, we placed a **fluorescent** retrograde tract **tracer** (either Fluoro-gold, or rhodamine- or fluorescein-impregnated latex microspheres) into the medial preoptic area. When the injection site of retrograde **tracer** was centered within the caudal one-third of the medial preoptic area, labeled cell bodies were observed caudally in the medial part of the bed nucleus of the stria terminalis. Retrogradely labeled cell bodies were also observed in the posterodorsal subdivision of the medial nucleus of the amygdala. Both prodynorphin and substance P immunolabeling were observed in retrogradely labeled neurons in these two areas but fewer of these projection neurons were immunolabeled with substance P antiserum than with **C-peptide** antiserum.

=> c-peptide and (FLUORESCENT OR FLUORESENT)
L25 0 FILE AGRICOLA
L26 3 FILE BIOTECHNO
L27 0 FILE CONFSCI
L28 0 FILE HEALSAFE
L29 0 FILE IMSDRUGCONF
L30 1 FILE LIFESCI
L31 2 FILE PASCAL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L32 6 C-PEPTIDE AND (FLUORESCENT OR FLUORESENT)

=> dup rem
ENTER L# LIST OR (END):l32
DUPLICATE IS NOT AVAILABLE IN 'IMSDRUGCONF'.
ANSWERS FROM THESE FILES WILL BE CONSIDERED UNIQUE
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L32
L33 6 DUP REM L32 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 133 ibib abs total

L33 ANSWER 1 OF 6 PASCAL  on

STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005-0301362 PASCAL



TITLE (IN ENGLISH): Multiplexed analysis of biomarkers related to obesity and the metabolic syndrome in human plasma, using the luminex-100 system

AUTHOR: LIU Mine Y.; XYDAKIS Antonios M.; HOOGEVEEN Ron C.; JONES Peter H.; O'BRIAN SMITH E.; NELSON Kathleen W.; BALLANTYNE Christie M.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Section of Atherosclerosis, Department of Medicine, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, TX, United States; Division of Endo crinology, Diabetes and Metabolism, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, TX, United States; Section of Nutrition, Department of Pediatrics, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, TX, United States; Methodist Wellness Services, The Methodist Hospital, Houston, TX, United States

SOURCE: Clinical chemistry : (Baltimore, Md.), (2005), 51(7), 1102-1109, 20 refs.
ISSN: 0009-9147 CODEN: CLCHAU

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
BIBLIOGRAPHIC LEVEL: Analytic
COUNTRY: United States
LANGUAGE: English
AVAILABILITY: INIST-7603, 354000138537270040

AN 2005-0301362 PASCAL



AB Background: The complex pathology of disease has sparked the development of novel protein expression profiling techniques that require validation in clinical settings. This study focuses on multiplexed analyses of adipocytokines and biomarkers linked to the metabolic syndrome, diabetes, and cardiovascular disease. Methods: Multiplexed immunoassays using **fluorescent** microspheres and the Luminex-100 system were performed on plasma from 80 obese patients (40 with the metabolic syndrome) before and after 6-8 weeks of diet-induced weight loss. Leptin, insulin, **C-peptide**, monocyte chemoattractant protein-1 (MCP-1), eotaxin, interleukin-8 (IL-8), tumor necrosis factor-a (TNF-α), and IL-6 concentrations measured with multiplex panels from 3 different manufacturers were compared with results from commercial ELISAs. Detection limits and between- and within-run imprecision were determined for each analyte. Bland-Altman analysis was used to determine agreement between multiplexed immunoassays and ELISAs. Results: Correlation between the Luminex multiplexed assays and ELISAs was good for leptin (Linco), insulin (Linco), MCP-1 (Biosource and Upstate), and eotaxin (Biosource) with correlation coefficients of 0.711-0.895; fair for eotaxin (Upstate) and **C-peptide** (Linco) with correlation coefficients of 0.496-0.582; and poor for TNF-a, IL-8, and IL-6 (Linco, Biosource, Upstate, and R&D) with correlation coefficients of -0.107 to 0.318. Within- and between-run imprecision values for the multiplex method were generally <15%. Relative changes in plasma leptin and insulin concentrations after diet-induced weight loss were similar whether assessed by multiplex assay or ELISA. Conclusion: Although this technology appears useful in clinical research studies, low assay sensitivity and poor correlations with conventional ELISA methods for some analytes with very low plasma concentrations should be considered when using the Luminex platform in clinical studies.

L33 ANSWER 2 OF 6 BIOTECHNO 

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:34692976 BIOTECHNO

TITLE: Imaging secretory vesicles by **fluorescent** protein insertion in propeptide rather than mature secreted peptide

AUTHOR: Watkins S.; Geng X.; Li L.; Papworth G.; Robbins P.D.; Drain P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: P. Drain, Department of Cell Biology, Univ. of Pittsburgh Sch. of Medicine, Pittsburgh, PA 15261, United States.
E-mail: drain@pitt.edu
SOURCE: Traffic, (2002), 3/7 (461-471), 67 reference(s)
CODEN: TRAFFA ISSN: 1398-9219
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
COUNTRY: Denmark
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AN 2002:34692976 BIOTECHNO
AB We combined confocal and live-cell imaging with a novel molecular strategy aimed at revealing mechanisms underlying glucose-regulated insulin vesicle secretion. The 'Ins-C-GFP' reporter monitors secretory peptide targeting, trafficking, and exocytosis without directly tagging the mature secreted peptide. We trapped a green **fluorescent** protein (GFP) reporter in equimolar quantity within the secretory vesicle by fusing it within the **C peptide** of proinsulin which only after nascent vesicle sealing and acidification is cleaved from the mature secreted A and B chains of insulin. Ins-C-GFP expression in mouse islets without fail exhibited punctate distribution of green fluorescence by confocal microscopy. Ins-C-GFP colocalized GFP with insulin at vesicle dense cores by immuno-electron microscopy. Glucose stimulation decreased vesicle fluorescence coordinately with enhanced secretion from islets of C-GFP detected by anti-GFP Western blots, and of insulin detected by anti-insulin radioimmunoassay. An insulin secretagogue with a red **fluorescent** label, glibenclamide BODIPY®TR, was applied to islets expressing Ins-C-GFP. The stimulus response was imaged as a rise in red secretagogue leading to marked loss in green granules. Since neuropeptides as well as peptide hormones are processed from propeptides after sealing of secretory granules, vesicle trapping likely is widely applicable for studies on targeting, trafficking, and regulated release of secretory peptides.

L33 ANSWER 3 OF 6 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2005 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:32821543 BIOTECHNO
TITLE: Role of clathrin in the regulated secretory pathway of pancreatic β-cells
AUTHOR: Molinete M.; Dupuis S.; Brodsky F.M.; Halban P.A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: P.A. Halban, Louis-Jeantet Research Laboratories, University Medical Centre, 1 rue Michel Servet, 1211 Geneva 4, Switzerland.
E-mail: philippe.halban@medecine.unige.ch
SOURCE: Journal of Cell Science, (2001), 114/16 (3059-3066), 45 reference(s)
CODEN: JNCSAI ISSN: 0021-9533
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AN 2001:32821543 BIOTECHNO
AB The role of clathrin in the sorting of proinsulin to secretory granules, the formation of immature granules and their subsequent maturation is not known. To this end, primary rat pancreatic β-cells were infected with a recombinant adenovirus co-expressing the Hub fragment, a dominant-negative peptide of the clathrin heavy chain and enhanced green **fluorescent** protein (EGFP as a marker of infected cells). A population of cells expressing the highest levels of EGFP (and thus Hub) was obtained using a fluorescence-activated cell sorter (FACS). Control cells were infected with an adenovirus expressing EGFP alone. By immunofluorescence, control cells showed intense staining for both

clathrin light chain and proinsulin in a perinuclear region. In cells expressing high levels of Hub, the clathrin light-chain signal was faint and diffuse in keeping with its displacement from membranes. There was, however, no detectable effect of Hub expression on proinsulin staining or disposition within the cell. Proinsulin sorting and conversion, and the fate (release and/or degradation) of insulin and **C-peptide**, was studied by pulse-chase and quantitative reverse phase HPLC. In both Hub-expressing and control cells, >99% of all newly synthesized proinsulin was sorted to the regulated pathway and there was no effect of Hub on proinsulin conversion to insulin. In presence of Hub there was, however, a significant increase in the percentage of **C-peptide** truncated to des-(27-31)-**C-peptide** at early times of chase as well as more extensive degradation of **C-peptide** thereafter. It is concluded that clathrin is not implicated in the sorting or processing of proinsulin or in regulated exocytosis of secretory granules. These results confirm a role for clathrin in the removal of proteases from maturing granules, thus explaining the increased truncation and degradation of **C-peptide** in cells expressing Hub.

L33 ANSWER 4 OF 6 PASCAL COPYRIGHT 2005 INIST-CNRS. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999-0404133 PASCAL
COPYRIGHT NOTICE: Copyright .COPYRGT. 1999 INIST-CNRS. All rights reserved.
TITLE (IN ENGLISH): Regulation of the Na.sup.+/H.sup.+ antiporter in patients with mild chronic renal failure : Effect of glucose
AUTHOR: TEPEL M.; VAN DER GIET M.; BRUKAMP K.; WEYER J.; ZIDEK W.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Universitaetsklinik Marienhospital, Ruhr-Universitaet-Bochum, Herne, Germany, Federal Republic of
SOURCE: Kidney international, (1999), 56(1), 172-180, 35 refs. ISSN: 0085-2538 CODEN: KDYIA5
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
BIBLIOGRAPHIC LEVEL: Analytic
COUNTRY: United States
LANGUAGE: English
AVAILABILITY: INIST-15906, 354000085632080170

AN 1999-0404133 PASCAL
CP Copyright .COPYRGT. 1999 INIST-CNRS. All rights reserved.
AB Background. The aim of this study was to determine the glucose-dependent regulation of the sodium-proton-antiporter (Na.sup.+/H.sup.+ antiporter) in patients with mild chronic renal failure (CRF). Methods. We measured plasma glucose concentrations, plasma insulin concentrations, plasma **C peptide** concentrations, arterial blood pressure, cytosolic pH (pH.sub.i), cellular Na.sup.+/H.sup.+ antiporter activity, and cytosolic sodium concentration ([Na.sup.+].sub.i) in 19 patients with CRF and 41 age-matched healthy control subjects (control) during a standardized oral glucose tolerance test. Intracellular pH.sub.i, [Na.sup.+].sub.i, and Na.sup.+/H.sup.+ antiporter activity was measured in lymphocytes using **fluorescent** dye techniques. Results. Under resting conditions, the pH.sub.i was significantly lower, whereas the Na.sup.+/H.sup.+ antiporter activity was significantly higher in CRF patients compared with controls (each $P < 0.0001$). The oral administration of 100 g glucose significantly increased the Na.sup.+/H.sup.+ antiporter activity in CRF patients from 13.35 ± 1.26 x 10.sup.-.sup.3 pH.sub.i/second to 16.44 ± 1.37 x 10.sup.-.sup.3 pH.sub.i/ second after one hour and to 14.06 ± 1.36 x 10.sup.-.sup.3 pH,/second after two hours (mean ± SEM, $P = 0.008$ by Friedmans's two-way analysis of variance). In controls, the administration of 100 g glucose significantly increased the Na.sup.+/H.sup.+antiporter activity

from 4.23 ± 0.20 x 10.sup.-.sup.3 pH.sub.i/second to 6.00 ± 0.56 x 10.sup.-.sup.3 pH.sub.i/second after one hour and to 6.65 ± 0.64 x 10.sup.-.sup.3 pH.sub.i/ second after two hours (P = 0.0003). The glucose-induced enhancement of the Na.sup.+/H.sup.+ antiporter activity was more pronounced in CRF patients compared with controls (P = 0.011). Resting [Na.sup.+].sub.iwas not significantly different between the two groups. Conclusions. CRF patients show an intracellular acidosis leading to an increased Na.sup.+/H.sup.+ antiporter activity. In addition, high glucose levels exaggerate the differences in Na.sup.+/H.sup.+ antiporter activity already present between cells from patients with mild CRF and those from control subjects.

L33 ANSWER 5 OF 6 LIFESCI COPYRIGHT 2005 CSA on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 91:15963 LIFESCI
TITLE: Prodynorphin- and substance P-containing neurons project to the medial preoptic area in the male Syrian hamster brain.
AUTHOR: Neal, C.R.,Jr.; Newman, S.W.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Anat. and Cell Biol., Med. Sci. Build. II, Univ. Michigan Med. Sch., Ann Arbor, MI 48109-0616, USA
SOURCE: BRAIN RES., (1991) vol. 546, no. 1, pp. 119-131.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: N3
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB To determine if substance P- or prodynorphin-containing neurons of the medial nucleus of the amygdala and medial bed nucleus of the stria terminalis send projections to the medial preoptic area in the male Syrian hamster, we placed a **fluorescent** retrograde tract tracer (either Fluoro-gold, or rhodamine- or fluorescein-impregnated latex microspheres) into the medial preoptic area. When the injection site of retrograde tracer was centered within the caudal one-third of the medial preoptic area, labeled cell bodies were observed caudally in the medial part of the bed nucleus of the stria terminalis. Retrogradely labeled cell bodies were also observed in the posterodorsal subdivision of the medial nucleus of the amygdala. Both prodynorphin and substance P immunolabeling were observed in retrogradely labeled neurons in these two areas but fewer of these projection neurons were immunolabeled with substance P antiserum than with **C-peptide** antiserum.

L33 ANSWER 6 OF 6 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2005 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:20008069 BIOTECHNO
TITLE: Substrate and DNA binding to a 50-residue peptide fragment of DNA polymerase I. Comparison with the enzyme
AUTHOR: Mullen G.P.; Shenbagamurthi P.; Mildvan A.S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dept. of Biological Chemistry, Johns Hopkins University, School of Medicine, 725 N. Wolfe St.,Baltimore, MD 21205, United States.
SOURCE: Journal of Biological Chemistry, (1989), 264/33 (19637-19647)
CODEN: JBCHA3 ISSN: 0021-9258
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
COUNTRY: United States
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AN 1989:20008069 BIOTECHNO
AB The **fluorescent** nucleotide 2',3'-trinitrophenyl-ATP (TNP-ATP) binds at the triphosphate substrate binding site of the large (Klenow) fragment of DNA polymerase I (Pol I) as detected by direct binding studies measuring the increase in fluorescence of this ligand (n = 1.0, K(D) = 0.07 μM). The enzyme-TNP-ATP complex binds Mg.sup.2.sup.+ and Mn.sup.2.sup.+ tightly (K(D) = 0.05 μM) as measured by an increase in fluorescence on titrating with these metals. The substrate dGTP

competitively displaces TNP-ATP from the enzyme (K(D) = 5.7 μM) de-enhancing the fluorescence. The polymerase reaction is half-maximally inhibited by 0.8 μM TNP-ATP in the presence of dATP (10 μM) as substrate. A region of the amino acid sequence of Pol I (peptide I) consisting of residues 728-777 has been synthesized and found to contain significant secondary structure by CD both in water and 50% methanol/water. In water at 3°C, **peptide** I binds the substrate analog TNP-ATP (K(D) = 0.03 μM) with a stoichiometry of 0.2. In 50% methanol at 3°C, **peptide** I binds TNP-ATP with a higher stoichiometry than in water, consistent with a 1:1 complex, but biphasically (16% of the peptide, K(D) = 0.09 μM; 84% of the peptide, K(D) = 5.0 μM), and competitively binds the Pol I substrates dATP, TTP, and dGTP (K(D) = 230-570 μM). Evidence from size exclusion high performance liquid chromatography suggests that these two forms of the peptide are monomer and dimer, respectively. Significantly, the peptide I-TNP-ATP complex binds duplex DNA, tightly (K(D) = 0.1-0.5 μM) and stoichiometrically, and single stranded DNA more weakly. The peptide I-duplex DNA complex binds both TNP-ATP (K(D) = 0.5-1.5 μM) and Pol I substrates (K(D) = 350-2100 μM) stoichiometrically. In a control experiment, a second peptide, peptide II based on residues 840-888 of the Pol I sequence, retains secondary structure, as detected by CD, but displays no binding of TNP-ATP. The ability of peptide I, which represents only 8% of the large fragment of Pol I, to bind both substrates and duplex DNA indicates that residues 728-777 constitute a major portion of the substrate binding site of this enzyme.

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=> file .chemistry
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                      21.67      21.88

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=> c-peptide and tracer and fluores
L34             0 FILE CAPLUS
L35             0 FILE BIOTECHNO
L36             0 FILE COMPENDEX
L37             0 FILE ANABSTR
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L38           0 FILE CERAB
L39           0 FILE METADEX
L40           0 FILE USPATFULL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L41           0 C-PEPTIDE AND TRACER AND FLUORES

=> c-peptide and (fluorescent or fluorescence) and standard
L42           2 FILE CAPLUS
L43           1 FILE BIOTECHNO
L44           0 FILE COMPENDEX
L45           1 FILE ANABSTR
L46           0 FILE CERAB
L47           0 FILE METADEX
L48         979 FILE USPATFULL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L49         983 C-PEPTIDE AND (FLUORESCENT OR FLUORESCENCE) AND STANDARD

=> dup rem
ENTER L# LIST OR (END):142-143
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L42
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L43
L50           3 DUP REM L42-L43 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l50 ibib abs total

L50  ANSWER 1 OF 3  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2003:1014298  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          141:19972
TITLE:                    A summary report on the 24th quality control survey
                          for immunoassays in Japan, 2002
AUTHOR(S):                Anon.
CORPORATE SOURCE:         Japan
SOURCE:                   Radioisotopes (2003), 52(10), 491-564
                          CODEN: RAISAB; ISSN: 0033-8303
PUBLISHER:                Nippon Aisotopu Kyokai
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Journal
LANGUAGE:                 Japanese
AB    A summary of the 24th quality control survey for immunoassays in Japan for
      year of 2002 was reported.  The reported control survey included
      immunoassays (EIA, ELISA, chemiluminescent, chemiluminescent EIA, RIAs
      immunoradiometric assays, electrochemiluminescent, latex agglutination,
      particle-mediated immunoassay, nephrometric, fluorescence
      polarization, latex turbidimetric) for specific analytes.  The analytes
      included growth hormone, somatomedin C, FSH, LH, prolactin, TSH,
      triiodothyronine, free triiodothyronine, thyroxine, free thyroxine,
      thyroxine binding globulin, calcitonin, insulin, C-
      peptide, glucagon, gastrin, testosterone, free testosterone,
      estradiol, progesterone, β human chorionic gonadotropin, 17
      α-hydroxy progesterone, aldosterone, cortisol,
      dehydroepiandrosterone sulfate, renin, IgE, digoxin, α-fetoprotein,
      carcinoembryonic antigen, CA125, CA 19-9, CA15-3, prostatic acid
      phosphatase, prostate specific antigen, free prostate specific antigen,
      β2-microglobulin, ferritin and neuron specific enolase.  Performances
      of individual assay systems for each analyte using universal std
      . were compared and summerized.

L50  ANSWER 2 OF 3  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2003:108677  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          139:208030
TITLE:                    Effect of C-peptide on wound
                          healing and microcirculation in diabetic mice
```

AUTHOR(S): Langer, S.; Born, F.; Breidenbach, A.; Schneider, A.; Uhl, E.; Messmer, K.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Clinic for Plastic and Hand Surgery, Burn Center, Ruhr University, Bochum, Germany
SOURCE: European Journal of Medical Research (2002), 7(11), 502-508
CODEN: EJMRFL; ISSN: 0949-2321
PUBLISHER: I. Holzapfel Publishers
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Aim: Recent studies have demonstrated that **C-peptide** is biol. active and might have a beneficial effect on late complications in diabetes mellitus. The aim of this study was to investigate the effects of systemically given **C-peptide** on dermal wound healing in diabetic mice. Methods: Expts. were carried out in male SKH-1hr hairless mice. Dermal wounds were created ( 2.5 mm) in streptozotocin-diabetic and normal control mice. Mice were randomized into three treatment groups: normal controls, diabetic mice with PBS or **C-peptide** injection twice daily. At various time points (prior wounding as well as days 4, 7, 10 and 15) microcirculation was quant. analyzed by intravital **fluorescent** microscopy to determine wound surface area, vessel diameter, red blood cell velocity, plasma leakage, functional capillary d. In addition, leukocyte/endothelium interaction was quantified by in vivo visualization of leukocytes. Results: Systemic administration of **C-peptide** showed no influence on wound healing or **std**. microcirculatory parameters. The leukocyte/endothelium interaction revealed a significant increase in the number of adherent leukocytes 15 days after wound creation in **C-peptide** treated diabetic mice. Conclusion: Except for the significantly increased number of leukocytes adherent to venular endothelium in the **C-peptide** group no alteration was observed in wound healing and microcirculation. Neutrophil recruitment after **C-peptide** injection is of interest because it may reduce the risk of infection in diabetes mellitus.
REFERENCE COUNT: 36 THERE ARE 36 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L50 ANSWER 3 OF 3 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2005 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:26103043 BIOTECHNO
TITLE: A pilot study of chronic recombinant interferon-alfa 2a for diabetic proliferative retinopathy: Metabolic effects and opthalmologic effects
AUTHOR: Skowsky W.R.; Siddiqui T.; Hodgetts D.; Lambrou Jr. F.H.; Stewart M.W.; Foster Jr. M.T.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Div. Endocrinol. Metab. Hypertension, Univ. Florida Health Science Center, 655 West Eighth Street,Jacksonville, FL 32209, United States.
SOURCE: Journal of Diabetes and its Complications, (1996), 10/2 (94-99)
CODEN: JDICE2 ISSN: 1056-8727
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
COUNTRY: United States
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AN 1996:26103043 BIOTECHNO
AB The objective of this study was to evaluate the metabolic effects and opthalmologic effects of α-interferon therapy in diabetes mellitus patients with proliferative diabetic retinopathy (PDR). Three volunteer patients ¢insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM), insulin requiring non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM), and maturity onset diabetes of the young (MODY)! threatened with blindness due to progressive PDR were treated with a interferon for 4 months and were evaluated at intervals of 1-2 weeks to monitor the drug effects on

carbohydrate tolerance and possible beneficial therapeutic effects on the preexisting PDR. Metabolic studies included basal and postsustacal glucose, **c-peptide** and glucagon, fasting serum cortisol, free fatty acids, growth hormone, insulin-like growth factor-1, and urinary microalbumin excretion. Ophthalmologic studies included visual acuity, slit lamp examination, gonioscopy, fluorescein angiography, and **standard** colored fundus photographs. In all subjects, hyperglycemia worsened with duration of increasing dosage of interferon therapy, requiring progressively higher daily insulin requirements of 17%-68% above pretreatment values. Lowered levels of stimulated **C-peptide** were observed in the NIDDM and MODY subjects. The counterregulatory hormones (cortisol, growth hormone, and glucagon) were elevated during the 4 months of interferon therapy. In all subjects, visual acuity appeared to stabilize. No new retinal hemorrhages occurred during the 4 months of interferon administration, although all subjects experienced hemorrhage within 6 weeks of termination of the drug. Although only three subjects were investigated, the 1-2 week frequency of metabolic and opthalmologic studies permit some conclusions. The metabolic effects of a interferon in our diabetic subjects were consistent worsening of carbohydrate tolerance associated with impaired β-cell secretion and increased insulin resistance. The extensive opthalmologic investigation suggested protection from retinal hemorrhage while receiving interferon, but further studies are indicated to validate these proposed and antiangiogenic properties.

| Ref # | Hits | Search Query | DBs | Default Operator | Plurals | Time Stamp |
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| S1 | 213324 | dna | US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT | OR | OFF | 2005/08/31 17:11 |
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| S3 | 937 | (enzyme near5 antibody near5 (conjugate or conjugation or conjuated)) same (carrier or solid or polystyrene or bead or polysaccharide) | US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT | OR | ON | 2005/09/28 10:42 |
| S4 | 340 | (enzyme near3 antibody near5 (conjugate or conjugation or conjuated)) near8 (carrier or solid or polystyrene or bead or polysaccharide) | US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT | OR | ON | 2005/09/28 10:42 |
| S5 | 43 | S4 same complex | US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT | OR | ON | 2005/09/28 10:43 |
| S6 | 37 | S5 and @py<"2004" | US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT | OR | ON | 2005/09/28 10:43 |
| S7 | 8198 | (435/7.1,7.2,7.92).CCLS. | USPAT; EPO | OR | OFF | 2005/09/28 11:03 |
| S8 | 204 | S3 and S7 | USPAT; EPO | OR | OFF | 2005/09/28 11:03 |
| S9 | 76 | S4 and S7 | USPAT; EPO | OR | OFF | 2005/09/28 11:09 |
| S10 | 4 | (("4016043") or ("3850752") or ("3654095")).PN. | USPAT; EPO | OR | OFF | 2005/09/28 11:31 |
| S11 | 1 | WO-9203544-$.did. | US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT | OR | OFF | 2005/09/28 11:45 |
| S12 | 2 | (enzyme near3 (antibody or binding)) near3 (complex or (conjugate or conjugated or conjugation)) near12 spacer | US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT | OR | OFF | 2005/09/28 11:48 |
| S13 | 3 | (enzyme near3 (antibody or binding)) near3 (complex or (conjugate or conjugated or conjugation)) near18 spacer | US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT | OR | OFF | 2005/09/28 11:48 |

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| S14 | 440 | (enzyme near3 (antibody or binding)) near3 (complex or (conjugate or conjugated or conjugation)) near18 (solid or bead or polystyrene or polysaccharide) | US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT | OR | OFF | 2005/09/28 11:49 |
| S15 | 2031626 | (enzyme near3 (antibody or binding)) near3 (complex or (conjugate or conjugated or conjugation)) near "18" (solid or bead or polystyrene or polysaccharide) | US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT | OR | OFF | 2005/09/28 11:49 |
| S16 | 5 | (enzyme near3 (antibody or binding)) near3 (complex or (conjugate or conjugated or conjugation)) near15 polysaccharide | US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT | OR | OFF | 2005/09/28 11:49 |
| S17 | 2 | ("3839153").PN. | USPAT; EPO | OR | OFF | 2005/11/09 11:33 |
| S18 | 1 | ("4048298").PN. | USPAT; EPO | OR | OFF | 2005/11/09 11:29 |
| S19 | 0 | ELISA same (label near5 ligand near3 fluore) | USPAT; EPO | OR | OFF | 2005/11/09 11:34 |
| S20 | 0 | ELISA same (label near5 ligand near3 (fluorecent or fluorecer or fluorescence)) | USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT | OR | OFF | 2005/11/09 11:35 |
| S21 | 1 | immunoassay same (label near5 ligand near3 (fluorecent or fluorecer or fluorescence)) | USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT | OR | OFF | 2005/11/09 11:35 |

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accessing the remaining file names entered.
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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
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L2             0 FILE BIOTECHNO
L3             0 FILE CONFSCI
L4             0 FILE HEALSAFE
L5             0 FILE IMSDRUGCONF
L6             0 FILE LIFESCI
L7             0 FILE PASCAL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L8             0 MONKEY C-PEPTIDE

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L13            0 FILE IMSDRUGCONF
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PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
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L15           15 FILE PASCAL
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L16 38 MONKEY(2P) C-PEPTIDE

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ANSWERS FROM THESE FILES WILL BE CONSIDERED UNIQUE
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L20 9 S L17
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L22 1 S L17
L23 0 FILE CONFSCI
L24 1 S L17
L25 0 FILE HEALSAFE
L26 0 S L17
L27 0 FILE IMSDRUGCONF
L28 9 S L17
L29 2 FILE LIFESCI
L30 8 S L17
L31 1 FILE PASCAL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L32 5 L17 AND ANTIBODY

=> d l32 ibib abs total

L32 ANSWER 1 OF 5 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2005 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:36358221 BIOTECHNO
TITLE: Rapid failure of pig islet transplantation in non human primates
AUTHOR: Cantarovich D.; Blancho G.; Potiron N.; Jugeau N.; Fiche M.; Chagneau C.; Letessier E.; Boeffard F.; Loth P.; Karam G.; Soulillou J.-P.; Le Mauff B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: D. Cantarovich, INSERM U437/ITERT, CHU, 30 boulevard Jean Monnet, 44093 Nantes, France.
E-mail: diego.cantarovich@chu-nantes.fr
SOURCE: Xenotransplantation, (2002), 9/1 (25-35), 23 reference(s)
CODEN: XENOFL ISSN: 0908-665X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AN 2002:36358221 BIOTECHNO
AB We have previously demonstrated that adult pig islets of Langerhans are not destroyed in vitro by primate sera. Whether these islets can function when placed into the liver of non-human primates is not known. We now report on the outcome of pig islet xenotransplantation into five non diabetic primates (four baboons and one macacus fascicularis) receiving intraportally purified adult pig islets. The average number of islet-equivalent per graft was 110 000 (60-180 000). All animals received associations of ATG, cyclosporine or LF 195 (a deoxyspergualin analog), mycophenolate mofetil and corticosteroids. A specific porcine **C-peptide** (C-pep) RIA test was used to monitor insulin secretion. Two hours after grafting, porcine **C-peptide** was positive (from 0.37 to 4.25 ng/ml) in all **monkeys** except one. Primate C-pep was normal in all cases. Only two **monkeys** had detectable levels of porcine C-pep on day 1 or 2 with undetectable

levels thereafter, even after glucagon challenge between days 6 and 10. Several normal islets with moderate inflammatory infiltration were observed in one animal liver on day 2 (the time of necropsy) as well as islets with IgM and complement deposition. Among animals sacrificed on days 14, 16 and 38, some residual islet cells could be identified only in livers collected on day 14. Partial glycaemic control was achieved in some rats receiving islets from the same preparations. In conclusion, adult pig islets are not able to maintain insulin secretion for more than 24 h when injected intraportally into non diabetic immunosuppressed **monkeys**, suggesting immediate islet xenograft destruction.

L32 ANSWER 2 OF 5 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2005 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:20278792 BIOTECHNO
TITLE: C-terminal fragments of gp120 and synthetic peptides from five HTLV-III strains: Prevalence of **antibodies** to the HTLV-III-MN isolate in infected individuals
AUTHOR: Devash Y.; Matthews T.J.; Drummond J.E.; Javaherian K.; Waters D.J.; Arthur L.O.; Blattner W.A.; Rusche J.R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Program Resources, Inc., National Cancer Institute-Fredrick Cancer Research Facility, Frederick, MD 21701, United States.
SOURCE: AIDS Research and Human Retroviruses, (1990), 6/3 (307-316)
CODEN: ARHRE7 ISSN: 0889-2229
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
COUNTRY: United States
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AN 1990:20278792 BIOTECHNO
AB The immunoreactivity of HTLV-III-infected individuals and virus-inoculated chimpanzees with gp120 synthetic peptides of the HTLV-III gp120 envelope principle neutralizing domain (amino acid 301-324 sequences), derived from the HTLV-III isolates 3B, RF, MN, WMJ2, and SC were determined. Sequential bleeds from an infected lab worker and chimpanzees, both infected with the HTLV-III(.horizbr.), were immunoreactive only with the 3B peptide. In contrast, 33 HTLV-III-infected individuals were immunoreactive with the HLTV-III(.malesign.N) peptide. Of these 33 individuals, 23 were also immunoreactive with the HTLV-III(Σ **C**) **peptide**, and 18 with the HTLV-III(ΩMJ2) peptide. The data suggest that HTLV-III strains related to MN are most prevalent among HTLV-III-infected individuals. The binding specificities of goat sera generated against either of these synthetic peptides or the C-terminal fragment of gp120 (PB-1, amino acid 287-467, derived from the HTLV-III isolates 3B, RF, MN, WMJ2, and SC) were also determined. Four different ELISA formats (peptide sera/peptide antigens, peptide sera/PB-1 antigens, PB-1 sera/PB-1 antigens, and PB-1 sera/peptide antigens) were utilized to determine the cross-reactivity patterns of goat sera with the antigens. Goat sera generated against MN and SC sequences (PB-1 proteins, as well as synthetic peptides) were highly cross reactive. Thus, patient sera cross reactivity to multiple strains of the principal neutralizing domain may reflect the antigenic relatedness of the virus isolates rather than multiple infection events or strains generated during disease progression.

L32 ANSWER 3 OF 5 LIFESCI COPYRIGHT 2005 CSA on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:68274 LIFESCI
TITLE: Use of long synthetic peptides to study the antigenicity and immunogenicity of the Plasmodium vivax circumsporozoite protein
AUTHOR: Herrera, S.; Bonelo, A.; Perlaza, B.L.; Valencia, A.Z.;

Cifuentes, C.; Hurtado, S.; Quintero, G.; Lopez, J.A.; Corradin, G.; Arevalo-Herrera, M.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Immunology, University of Valle, AA 25574 Cali, Colombia; E-mail: sherrera@inmuno.org

SOURCE: International Journal for Parasitology [Int. J. Parasitol.] (20041200) vol. 34, no. 13-14, pp. 1535-1546. ISSN: 0020-7519.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

FILE SEGMENT: K; F

LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB Three long synthetic peptides corresponding to amino (N), repeat (R) and carboxyl (C) regions of the Plasmodium vivax circumsporozoite (CS) protein were synthesised and used to assess their potential as vaccine candidates. Antigenicity studies were carried out using human blood samples from residents of a malaria-endemic area of Colombia, and immunogenicity was tested in Aotus **monkeys**. The N and **C peptides** spanned the total native amino and carboxyl flanking regions, whereas the R peptide corresponded to a construct based on the first central nona-peptide repeated in tandem three times and colinearly linked to a universal T-cell epitope (ptt-30) derived from tetanus toxin. All three peptides had been shown previously to contain several B-, T- helper (Th) and Cytotoxic T Lymphocytes (CTL) epitopes. Sixty-one percent of the human sera reacted with the R region, whereas 35 and 39% of the samples had **antibodies** against the N and **C peptides**, respectively. Human Peripheral Blood Mononuclear Cells (PBMC) showed higher levels of IFN- gamma than IL-4 when stimulated with peptides containing Th epitopes. Aotus **monkeys** immunised with the peptides formulated in either Montanide ISA720 or Freund's adjuvants produced strong **antibody** responses that recognised the peptide immunogens and the native circumsporozoite protein on sporozoites. Additionally, high IFN- gamma production was induced when Aotus lymphocytes were stimulated in vitro with each of the three peptides. We observed boosting of **antibody** responses and IFN- gamma production by exposure to live sporozoites. These results confirm the high antigenicity and immunogenicity of such synthetic polypeptides and underline their vaccine potential.

L32 ANSWER 4 OF 5 LIFESCI COPYRIGHT 2005 CSA on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:69153 LIFESCI

TITLE: Studies with Synthetic Peptides of 80 kDa Human Sperm Antigen (80 kDa HSA)

AUTHOR: Vemekar, V.J.; Bandivdekar, A.H.; Raghavan, V.P.; Kamada, M.; Koide, S.S.

CORPORATE SOURCE: National Institute for Research in Reproductive Health, J. M. Street, Parel, Mumbai 400 012, India; E-mail: batmaram@hotmail.com

SOURCE: American Journal of Reproductive Immunology [Am. J. Reprod. Immunol.], (20040200) vol. 51, no. 2, pp. 106-111. ISSN: 1046-7408.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

FILE SEGMENT: F

LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB Problem: The 80 kDa human sperm antigen (HSA) is a sperm-specific and conserved antigen, capable of inducing immunological infertility. Partial N-terminal amino acid sequences of 80 kDa HSA (Peptide NT) and its peptides obtained by digestion with endoproteinase Lys-**C** ( **peptides** 1-4) and endoproteinase Glu-**C** (**peptides** 5-6) did not show any sequence homology with reported known proteins deposited in the Gen-Bank. These sequenced peptides were synthesized and conjugated to key hole limpet haemocyanin (KLH) and evaluated for its antifertility effects. The present communication describes the

characterization of these peptides and their **antibodies**. Method of study: Peptides NT, 1, 2, 3 and 4 were synthesized and conjugated to KLH. **Antibodies** to KLH conjugated peptides were raised in rabbits by active immunization and the **antibody** titer was determined by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) using sperm extract coated wells. The binding specificity of the synthetic peptides or purified 80 kDa HSA to their **antibodies** was assessed in the presence of various doses of respective synthetic peptides or 80 kDa HSA. The binding specificity was further confirmed by Western blot analysis. Antipeptide **antibodies** were also checked for sperm agglutinating activity, in-vitro. Results: Active immunization of rabbits elicited significant **antibody** titers against the synthetic peptides, except for peptide 3. Antipeptide **antibodies** specifically recognized the native protein in an ELISA and induced in-vitro agglutination of human, rat and **monkey** sperm. In addition, Western blot analysis showed that these antipeptide **antibodies** specifically bind to the 80 kDa HSA band of the sperm extract. Conclusion: Synthetic peptides of 80 kDa HSA are immunogenic and **antibodies** raised against these peptides recognize the native protein detected by ELISA, Western blot analysis. In addition, they possess sperm agglutinating activity. These findings suggest that they are promising candidates in the development of immunocontraceptives.

L32 ANSWER 5 OF 5 PASCAL COPYRIGHT 2005 INIST-CNRS. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-0327739 PASCAL
COPYRIGHT NOTICE: Copyright .COPYRGT. 2002 INIST-CNRS. All rights reserved.
TITLE (IN ENGLISH): C-terminal invariable domain of VlsE is immunodominant but its antigenicity is scarcely conserved among strains of Lyme disease spirochetes
AUTHOR: FANG TING LIANG; BOWERS Lisa C.; PHILIPP Mario T.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Parasitology, Tulane Regional Primate Research Center, Tulane University Health Sciences Center, Covington, Louisiana 70433, United States
SOURCE: Infection and immunity, (2001), 69(5), 3224-3231, 34 refs.
ISSN: 0019-9567 CODEN: INFIBR
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
BIBLIOGRAPHIC LEVEL: Analytic
COUNTRY: United States
LANGUAGE: English
AVAILABILITY: INIST-15757, 354000098166390570

AN 2002-0327739 PASCAL
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AB VlsE, the variable surface antigen of Borrelia burgdorferi, contains two invariable domains located at the amino and carboxyl terminal ends, respectively, and a central variable domain. In this study, both immunogenicity and antigenic conservation of the C-terminal invariable domain were assessed. Mouse antiserum to a 51-mer synthetic peptide (Ct) which reproduced the entire sequence of the C-terminal invariable domain of VlsE from B. burgdorferi strain B31 was reacted on immunoblots with whole-cell lysates extracted from spirochetes of 12 strains from the B. burgdorferi sensu lato species complex. The antiserum recognized only VlsE from strain B31, indicating that epitopes of this domain differed among these strains. When Ct was used as enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) antigen, all of the seven **monkeys** and six mice that were infected with B31 spirochetes produced a strong **antibody** response to this peptide, indicating that the C-terminal invariable domain is immunodominant. None of 12 **monkeys** and only 11 of 26 mice that were infected with strains other than B31 produced a detectable anti-Ct response, indicating a limited antigenic conservation of this domain among these strains. Twenty-six of 33 dogs

that were experimentally infected by tick inoculation were positive by the Ct ELISA, while only 5 of 18 serum samples from dogs clinically diagnosed with Lyme disease contained detectable anti-Ct **antibody** . Fifty-seven of 64 serum specimens that were collected from American patients with Lyme disease were positive by the Ct ELISA, while only 12 of 21 European samples contained detectable anti-Ct **antibody**. In contrast, **antibody** to the more conserved invariable region IR.sub.6 of VlsE was present in all of these dog and human serum samples.

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=> monkey c-peptide
L33           3 FILE CAPLUS
L34           0 FILE BIOTECHNO
L35           0 FILE COMPENDEX
L36           0 FILE ANABSTR
L37           0 FILE CERAB
L38           0 FILE METADEX
L39           0 FILE USPATFULL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L40           3 MONKEY C-PEPTIDE

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L40  ANSWER 1 OF 3  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2001:320215  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          134:339540
TITLE:                    A new immunologic assay to determine C-peptide
```

containing impurities in samples of human insulin and derivatives thereof

INVENTOR(S): Gerl, Martin; Steinert, Cornelia

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Aventis Pharma Deutschland G.m.b.H., Germany

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 51 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2001031336 | A2 | 20010503 | WO 2000-EP10482 | 20001025 |
| WO 2001031336 | A3 | 20011108 | | |
| W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM | | | | |
| RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| EP 1228374 | A2 | 20020807 | EP 2000-974449 | 20001025 |
| EP 1228374 | B1 | 20050316 | | |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL | | | | |
| JP 2003513243 | T2 | 20030408 | JP 2001-533423 | 20001025 |
| AT 291232 | E | 20050415 | AT 2000-974449 | 20001025 |
| PT 1228374 | T | 20050729 | PT 2000-974449 | 20001025 |
| ES 2238323 | T3 | 20050901 | ES 2000-974449 | 20001025 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1999-19951684 A 19991027
WO 2000-EP10482 W 20001025

AB The invention relates to a process for detecting or determining a C-peptide-containing impurity in a sample of recombinantly produced human insulin or a derivative thereof, by a non-radioactive assay, comprising the steps: (a) preparing a sample of recombinantly produced human insulin or a derivative thereof; (b) mixing the samples with dilution buffer; (c) adding a tracer to mixture (b); (d) adding antibody specific for the C-peptide impurity to mixture (c); (e) adding "C-peptide second antibody bead" having at least one label to mixture (d); and (f) detecting or determining the presence of the C-peptide-containing impurity.

L40 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:144384 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:144384

TITLE: Impaired insulin secretion after intravenous glucose in neonatal rhesus monkeys that had been chronically hyperinsulinemic in utero

AUTHOR(S): Susa, John B.; Boylan, Joan M.; Sehgal, Prabhat; Schwartz, Robert

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Pediatr., Rhode Island Hosp., Providence, RI, 02903, USA

SOURCE: Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine (1992), 199(3), 327-31
CODEN: PSEBAA; ISSN: 0037-9727

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Chronic hyperinsulinemia in the fetal rhesus monkey results in fetal macrosomia without change in fetal plasma glucose concentration After 18 days of

hyperinsulinemia, fetuses were delivered by cesarean section, at which time exptl. animals had elevated umbilical artery plasma insulin concns. of 2039 pM compared with 129 pM. Plasma immunoreactive C peptide (IRCP) was reduced to 39 pM compared with 286 pM. Eight hours after the insulin-delivering pumps were removed, plasma glucose, insulin, and IRCP were the same in both the exptl. and control groups. At this time, 0.5 g glucose/kg was given i.v. and insulin and IRCP secretion was measured over a 1-h period. The secretion, as assessed by integrating the incremental response of both insulin and IRCP, was lower by 80% in the exptl. animals compared with the controls. These data show that exptl. produced in utero euglycemic hyperinsulinemia in the fetal rhesus monkey produces a defect in the glucose-mediated insulin secretory mechanism that is detectable in the neonatal period even when hyperinsulinemia is no longer present. This study provides more support for the concept that fuel/hormone-mediated fetal teratogenesis may explain some of the fetopathy of the infant of the diabetic mother.

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TITLE: Syntheses of **monkey C-peptide** derivatives
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AB **Monkey C-peptide** (mCp) and its N-benzyloxycarbonyl (CBZ) and N-tyrosyl derivs. were prepared by condensation of 4 shorter peptides by the mixed anhydride method and addition of the mCp N-terminal heptapeptide to the resulting intermediate by the carbodiimide method. Use of CBZ-blocked heptapeptide gave CBZ-mCp, which could be converted to free mCp by hydrogenolysis. Condensation of the intermediate with t-butyloxycarbonyltyrosyl heptapeptide and trifluoroacetic acid treatment gave the corresponding N-tyrosyl **monkey C-peptide** (Tyr-mCp). Paper electrophoresis separated mCp into mCp-I and mCp-II. Both peptides and Tyr-mCp were reactive with antiserums against human C-peptide (hCp), but mCp-I was only 20% as reactive as the other 2 mols. Tyr-mCp displaced radiolabeled Tyr-hCp from antiserum more effectively than did mCp-II.